

JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, has caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this sixteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-third.

JAMES BUCHANAN.
By the President:
LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

ELIZABETHTOWN DEMOCRAT

Wednesday, July 13, 1859.

The Debate.

Monday was the first day of Circuit Court, and an immense concourse of people were in town. Many came to Court, while many came to hear the debate between Messrs. Brown and Jewett.

Soon after dinner, the hall rang, and the Courthouse was instantly filled. Mr. Jewett made the opening speech. He spoke for an hour and a-half in a clear, forcible, and argumentative manner. He stated the book charge, and refuted it to the satisfaction of every man present. Indeed, so clear, forcible, and distinct was his explanation of that matter, and so triumphantly did he sustain himself that all the rhetoric and declamation of his ingenious competitor utterly and signally failed to get up the least enthusiasm in his favor on that subject.

Mr. Jewett then took up the question of Congressional intervention for the protection of slave property in the territories. He declared himself in favor of intervention whenever from the action of the territorial government such a course was necessary for the protection of the rights of slaveholders. He said slaves were property, and as such had as much right to protection at the hands of the general government as a horse or mule.

In reply to this, Mr. Brown was silent; he seemed to regard the question as one on which it was not politic for him to take a position. We regret that Mr. B. saw fit to pass by so very important a question in silence. The people here would be glad to know where he stands on this really vital question. They wish to know, if like the Bardstown caucus he is silent, and intends to deprecate the discussion of this question as standing mum with regard to the rights of the South? What does he say?

After taking true Democratic ground in regard to intervention, Mr. Jewett applied himself to the task of dissecting the Bardstown caucus, which he did in masterly style, and to the entire satisfaction of all present save a few men who are personally devoted to Mr. Brown, and who

"Convinced against their will, Are of the same opinion still."

Mr. J. wished to know how Mr. Brown got into the Convention, and by what authority he spoke there, but Mr. B. could give no excuse for his course. He said he spoke by courtesy of the house. This may excuse the house, but cannot excuse Mr. Brown. He was there in the Convention debating with delegates not being a delegate, but an aspirant. If he had never dreamed that he would be the nominee until he went to Bardstown, he learned after he got there a great effort would be made to give it to him, before the Convention sat, and can not excuse himself on the ground that he spoke by courtesy.

The day was a glorious one for Mr. Jewett and constitutional Democracy. The county was largely against Mr. Brown before the speaking, and is still so, and will be so at August. We should have been pleased to present other matters connected with the debate, but our space will not admit it, so we must desist for the present.

The Gazette says Mr. Jewett was the first to introduce the "book question into the public print," meaning thereby that we had been the first to publish it.

This the editor knew was not true.—He knows that as early as May, a statement of the charge appeared in the Central Kentuckian in shape of a communication, and that in the issue of his own paper of the twenty third June he gave the charge as stated by Mr. Brown at New Haven. Is it not strange indeed that the Gazette won't tell the truth if it can avoid it.

We publish in another column a letter from several of the most prominent citizens of Spencer county, flatly contradicting a statement made by the Gazette that the Spencer delegates were for Mr. Brown. Be sure to read it.

Read also the communication from Bardstown. It shows up the convention in its true light, and takes the true Democratic ground.

Mr. Brown took occasion on Monday to complain bitterly of our course toward him. He said he had done as much or more than any other man to get up our paper and give it a start, and he therefore thought he had a right to have the communications of his friends inserted in it. He said we had refused to publish two letters sent us by his friends. This is not true, but if we had done so we could plead several good pleas in answer, beside the precedent afforded us by his organ the Bardstown Gazette, for we publish this week a communication written for that paper, which the editor refused to publish because it advocated the claims of Mr. Jewett, and would injure it. We have other reasons that we forbear to give at present, but which will be given unless Mr. B. shall find it consonant with his own sense of propriety to withhold any further attack on us.

Mr. B. also said the Democrat was "muzzled" against him, and called it "Mr. Jewett's paper." Now we will say once for all, the paper is neither muzzled for Jewett, nor is it Mr. Jewett's paper. It is our paper, and we manage it to suit ourself without regard to the pleasure of either Mr. Brown or Mr. Jewett, and if Mr. B. supposes he has a right to govern our private judgment because he says he contributed as much or more than any one else to start the paper, which by the way he did not do, we tell him most emphatically that the wrong man is controlling the paper for any such work as that. If it were all his, and we controlled or pretended to control it, we should pursue the convictions of our own judgment if we were ejected the next morning. We were ejected to believe we had a right to think as we pleased, and to write and speak just what we thought, and in this regard we have not and will not depart from our early training, and if Mr. B.'s purpose was to deter us from doing what we regard our duty, he has mistaken his man. And now, lest some one may be led to suppose that we are using Mr. B.'s money to oppose his election, and with a view to show with what recklessness he made the assertion that he did as much or more than any other man to start the paper, and to save ourself from the effect of any such impression, we now state and challenge Mr. B. to deny it, that he is not now fifty dollars out of pocket on account of the paper, and never has been to the amount of seventy five dollars all told, and that another whose name we fear to mention has invested the sum of two hundred dollars.

The Bardstown Gazette in its zeal for Mr. Brown and its pet caucuses, indulges in many side hits at us. It classes us with the Opposition, and says the Lord was manifestly unjust in allotting us brains.

Now we are willing the editor may talk and write as much as he pleases about conventions, for we admit he knows something at least about them; but when he comes to talk about the Lord and brains, we must insist that he be silent, since no one ever dreamed that he was acquainted with the former or had in his cranium an iota of the latter. It is all talk in the dark when Ellis talks about either the Lord or brains. Neighbor—don't talk about strangers.

We say to the friends of Mr. Jewett and Constitutional Democracy throughout the District, stand to your post and your principles and you will be crowned with such a moral and political triumph as is seldom won.

The time for action is short, and it behooves the friends of Democracy to be active and vigilant, and to see that our wary adversaries get no advantage of us on account of our lethargy and supineness. Let every Democrat be up and at his post. Let indifference on our part no longer give encouragement to that party whose only effort is to compass our defeat.

Let not our local dissensions be the means of injury to our State ticket. Let's rally one and all to the standard of true Democracy and secure the election of our State ticket, not simply by our old majority, but let that majority be swelled to 20,000. We can do it if we will work constantly and efficiently.

They are constitutional and just. Such Democratic editors as Mr. Cofer would soon raise the character of Democratic papers to a correct standard of taste and dignity.—Kentuckian.

That is, we suppose, raises them to the correct standard of Know Nothing taste,—the very thing that Cofer seems likely to do with his sheet just now.—Bardstown Gazette.

Yes, that's the word, all who are not willing to fall down and worship at the feet of his majesty king caucus, and go blindly and without enquiring into the support of Mr. Brown are coming to "the standard of Know Nothing taste." Set Mr. B., and his "Bob-tail" convention up as a test of Democracy, and then excommunicate all who don't bow the suppliant knee that thrift may follow fawning.

Our information from all parts of the District are most encouraging.

The Democracy opposed the Alien and Sedition laws, a bank of the United States, a protective tariff for the sake of protection, the distribution of the proceeds of land sales, of public lands, the establishment of a general system of internal improvements by the general government, the prohibition or establishing of slavery in the territories by Congress, because these things were violative of the Constitution of the United States. The opposition to these measures was upheld by such men as Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Benton, Calhoun, Pierce, Polk and Buchanan, because they said although such measures might be expedient, they were unconstitutional. They held the most beneficial policy ought to be opposed unless clearly constitutional. They thought the integrity of the constitution in all cases of more consequence than any temporary good that could be attained by its violation in the slightest particular. Let Mr. Brown and his friends recede whether the fathers of the Democracy and the Republic would sanction a violation of the constitution for the sake of sending him to Congress or obeying the dictation of the Bardstown Convention?

The Elizabethtown Democrat says that at the time of the Hardin county meeting in April, Mr. Brown was acquainted with the full particulars of the book charge against Mr. Jewett, and that notwithstanding he voted for the resolution endorsing him. Mr. Brown informs us that he had not heard of the charge until the debate between Messrs. Jewett and Newman at Hodgenville in May. The book charge was not known at all in this district, until the report of the investigating committee was published some time in March.

We charged in the same connection that Mr. Brown said in his speech at New Haven, Springfield and at Florence in this county, that if Mr. Jewett had submitted to the convention and been its nominee, he would have supported him. This is not denied. Will Mr. B. authorize the Gazette to deny this?

Mr. Brown thinks the plea of infancy is a very unpopular one, and one that a true Kentuckian would not make. This is very true in some cases, but not so in his case. He is only twenty-four years old, and the constitution says no person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years. The constitution of Kentucky says "no one person shall be a representative until he is twenty-one." Now, Mr. Brown, how well grown though he may be, how physically and mentally small come to the polls to elect Mr. Jewett, will Mr. Brown proclaim from the rostrum that he will not challenge his vote? Let him speak out.

The constitution also says, he shall not vote unless he shall have resided two years in the State or one year in the county, and sixty days in the District in which he shall offer to vote. If a man not possessing these qualifications comes to vote for Mr. Jewett, won't Mr. Brown object and say "the constitution disqualifies you." Eh? Mr. Brown.

The Central Kentuckian denounces the convention as un-Democratic, (save the mark), and supports Jewett, we suppose, as a true Democrat. A rabid Opposition sheet teaching Democracy! What sublimity of impudence! Odell prating Democracy reminds us of the devil, dressed in a monk's cowl, and exclaiming the Bible. Cannot the infatuated few who still cling to the fortunes of Jewett very plainly see whether they are tending? Can't they see the eleven foot? What does all this praise of Jewett mean? Was it ever awarded to a good Democrat? Is it right that it should be?—Bardstown Gazette.

We suppose then Mr. Brown's organ don't want any one of the Opposition to vote for him, lest some one might see the "eleven foot."

When Mr. Brown's non-age is urged against him as a reason why he should not be elected, we are told that Mr. Clay took his seat in the U. S. Senate ten months before he was old enough according to the requirements of the Constitution, and that the celebrated Randolph, of Roanoke, took his seat in the House at twenty-three. We have shown by Garland's Life of Randolph that this is not true as to him, and we do not know that it is true with regard to Mr. Clay. But if it be true, it was a violation of the plain letter of the Constitution, and was therefore wrong. We hold the rule to be good, that where the intention of the law maker is manifest from the words he uses, there is no room for construction, and that precedents in violation of that plain unquestioned meaning of the law maker are entitled to no weight whatever. Mr. Adams and all his Federal party were in favor of the Alien and Sedition laws, they voted for them, and executed them, yet no one will say their violation of the Constitution then, would justify others in doing so now. So in like manner, the fact that Mr. Clay in 1807 took his seat in the United States Senate when under thirty years of age, if true, is no reason Mr. Brown should violate the Constitution now, by taking his seat in the House of Representatives when under twenty-five.

BY TELEGRAPH.



Great Battle Fought.

THE ALLIES VICTORIOUS.

The Entire Austrian Army of 250,000 Men Signally Defeated.

Capture of Men, Munition, &c.

Probable Participation in the War by Prussia.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE SWISS SOLDIERS AND THE CITIZENS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADELAIDE.

St. Johns, N. B., July 5.—The steamship Adelaide has arrived at this port, from Galway the 25th, bringing London and Liverpool advices of Saturday noon, received by telegraph. The news is of a highly important nature.

The Empress of France had received a telegram from Napoleon, Friday evening, announcing that a terrible battle had been fought, and that the allied forces had achieved a great victory.

The entire Austrian army had formed in line of battle, extending a distance of five leagues. The battle lasted from four o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock in the evening. The French captured a number of flags, pieces of cannon and prisoners.

A dispatch from Vienna says a battle was progressing, but gives no details.

The previous accounts from the seat of war said that the Austrian force on the Rhine was fully 280,000 strong; that the entire French force had passed Monte Chiaro, and their reconnaissance was said to have been passed as far as Gato, and that the Piedmontese had advanced towards Peschiera, the northwest fortification of the historic square.

Napoleon had demanded permission to march 30,000 troops through Hanover to the Rhine.

It was believed that the basis of the proposed mediation of Prussia would not be acceptable to France, and Prussia would thereby be involved in the war.

It was also rumored that Prussia had threatened to assist in suppressing the meditated insurrectionary movements in Hungary.

The latest telegram from the Emperor, Candia, Friday Evening.—Great battle! Great victory! The whole Austrian army formed a line of battle extending five leagues in length. We have taken cannon, flags and prisoners. The battle lasted from 4 A. M. till 8 P. M.

(For the Elizabethtown Democrat.)

The Congressional Race.

John Y. Brown is the nominee of the Bardstown Convention for Congress in this district, and Hon. J. H. Jewett is his opposing candidate. The cry of Mr. Jewett's friends will be that the convention was packed. This is not the case. After due notice had been given to all the Democrats of the counties of Mercer, Marion, Washington, Bullitt, and Nelson, meetings were held, and every Democrat in each of the first four counties made delegates. Nine delegates were appointed in Nelson, and eight of the nine were for Mr. Jewett, provided he would submit his name to the convention, or if he intended to run anyhow against the nominee should he not get the nomination, they were instructed not to vote for him. An alternate delegation was present from Spencer county, and it will be seen that six counties were represented, and those six counties had more than a majority of all the Democratic voters of the district.

Compare the manner in which the Bardstown Convention was gotten up with the meeting held in Hardin in April. Mr. Jewett's friends on that occasion were begged not to hold that meeting as no notice of it had ever been given. Only Mr. Jewett's friends knew anything about it, yet they would not postpone the meeting in order to give all the Democrats of Hardin county a hearing, but attempted to pass a resolution denying the right of the central committee to hold a convention to nominate a candidate for Congress, and failed to do so. The motion was laid on the table. On a substitute that was offered for this resolution, the vote stood twelve for it and fifteen against it, and those fifteen men were acting in the name of the one thousand Democrats of Hardin county whom they had not consulted, and who were not notified that any meeting was to be held.

Let the Democrats of Hardin learn the full history of the facts on both sides, before they believe the cry of Mr. Jewett's friends that the convention was a fraud.

If the vote of Hardin, Meade, Larue, Spencer, and Anderson had been cast for Mr. Jewett in the convention, still Mr. Brown would have beaten him for the nomination.

Hear both sides before you believe the cry of fraud.

There is a Turkish law that a man, for every falsehood he utters, shall have a red mark set upon his house. If such a law were in force in Kentucky, it would not be a very difficult matter to find the residences of many of the Opposition politicians and editors, as well as those of a few independent Democrats.—Bardstown Gazette.

You ought to bless the Lord that no such law exists here. If it did your house would soon be one mass of red stripes, and the law would go often without its penalty for want of room to make the marks, or your residence would have to be indefinitely extended to make room.

THANKS.—Our thanks are due to Mr. Benjamin Latwell, of Robinsonville, for some delicious eating apples, the best we have seen.

Who will send us the next?

E. R. DEAN, AUCTION

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
North side of Jefferson St., between 4 and 5 streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Special attention will be given to the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate, at Auction or otherwise; Renting and Leasing Houses and Lots; and to the Commission Agency in all the Cities throughout the Western and Southern States.
June 29-ly.

SADDLES

HARNESSES,
JNO. R. HASTINGS,
RESPECTFULLY invites the public to call and examine his extensive and superior stock of Saddles, Harnesses, &c., at the old stand of Jos. J. Hastings, North west corner of the public square. He solicits a liberal share of public patronage, and hopes by his experience and prompt attention to business to give entire satisfaction to all who favor him with their custom.
June 20-ly.

RAIL ROAD EXCHANGE.

A. B. BROWN calls the attention of the public generally to the fact that he has opened the above named house and is now prepared to receive and accommodate the traveling public. His house is the most convenient to the Rail Road of any house in town. His table will be furnished with the best of the land and sea provisions, and he will be glad to receive and accommodate all who may favor him with a call.

His SALOON is supplied with the best of LIQUORS.

ELIZABETHTOWN FEMALE ACADEMY,

ON MULBROUGH'S HILL, Ky.

THE next Session of this School will open on the First MONDAY of September, 1859. This Institution is located in one of the most healthy portions of the State, 48 miles from Louisville, on the Louisville and Nashville Rail Road.

The Academy is conducted by

G. W. MAXSON, PRINCIPAL.

Assisted by competent teachers.

Terms per Session of Twenty Weeks.

Primary Department,

Including Reading, Spelling, Primary Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, \$10.00

Second Class—Ancient and Modern History, Higher Arithmetic, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry, 15.00

Third Class—Higher Mathematics, Ancient Languages, Mental and Moral Science, 20.00

EXTRA.

French, \$10.00

Music, 20.00

Use of Instrument, 2.00

No charge for less than half a Session, unless in case of sickness. It is important that pupils should be present at the opening of the school, as the course of study marked out for each scholar, requires a full Session for its completion.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

W. C. GRAY, President.

A. N. BROWN, Secretary.

It affords no pleasure in being able to recommend the above Institution as one in which the various studies are thoroughly taught, and one in every particular worthy of the patronage of those who desire their children thoroughly educated.

W. C. GRAY, President Board of Trustees

A. N. BROWN, Secretary.

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John Quiggins, W. F. Wintersmith,

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June 28th 1859.

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WAMSUTTA PRINTS.

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Wholesale Agents

DEPOSEST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,

June 29-5m. NEW YORK.

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BALES & WINTERSMITH.

Cornet Next to Courthouse.

HAVE just received large quantities of Dress Goods and ultrafines, to which they respectfully invite the attention of Cloth buyers and those who buy on Short time. They invite special attention to the stock of

Silks, Bereges,

Berere Robes, Organica and Organ Robes, Jaconet Lawns, Grenadines, Grenadine Bereres, Shawls, Mantles, white and black Bereres, Travelling dress Goods, mourning Goods, a splendid assortment. Brilliant, Chintz, Shawls, Pacific and English Lawns, Shirtings, Linens, and Cotton Sheetings, English and French Calicoes, white Goods of every kind, Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, Silk Mitts, &c., and a general assortment of all kinds and qualities of Dry Goods.

They also invite particular attention to their very large stock of

SHOES.

Ladies' Kid Slippers, Misses' Kid Slippers, Ladies' Kid Boots, Ladies' Kid Boots, Ladies' Boots with heels, Men's Shoes, Boys' Shoes and Children's Shoes for sale low by

BALES & WINTERSMITH.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Cottonades, Linen and Drills, Table Cloths, Stripes and Plaid Cottons for servants, for sale low for cash at

BALES & WINTERSMITH.

HOOP SKIRTS.

A large supply of Spring Steel Hoop Skirts for sale low for cash.

BALES & WINTERSMITH.

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CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,

Elizabethtown, Kentucky.

The Third Session of this Institution will Commence on the Second Monday in September.

THE course of instruction is equal to any of our Colleges, embracing the English Language and Literature, Ancient Languages and Literature; Modern Languages and Literature, and Mathematics.

Terms per Quarter of Ten Weeks

Primary Department,

First Class—Orthography, Reading Penmanship, Mental Arithmetic, and Primary Geography, \$ 5.00

Second Class—Practical Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography, 6 00

Academical Department.

First class—Higher Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Ancient and Modern History, and Ancient Geography, 25 00

Second Class—Elements of Latin and Greek, Algebra, Geometry and Mensuration, 30 00

Collegiate Department.

Ancient Languages, and Literature, Natural Science, Belles Lettres, Higher Mathematics, Astronomy &c., 50 00

Modern Languages Each, 25 00

Each Paper is charged twenty-five cents per quarter, for incidentals.

Tuition payable each Quarter. Charges made from time of entrance.

Education made for absence, if equal to half a Quarter.

For further particulars address the Principal.

M. ARMSTRONG.

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GROCERIES

&c. &c. &c.

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A. S. BROWN. R. D. GEOGHEGAN.

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ELIZABETHTOWN, KY.

ARE now receiving their Spring Stock of Groceries, consisting in part of the following articles to-wit:

20 Hogsheads of Sugar,

50 Bags of Coffee,

2 Sacks of Java Coffee,

6 Barrels crushed Sugar,

2 " Powdered "

10 " Molasses,

12 " "

4 " Baltimore Gold'n Syrup,

6 Cloves Tea,

10 Boxes of Tobacco,

75 " Star Candles,

4 Bags Pepper,

10 " Ginger,

4 " Spice,

4 Mats of Cinnamon,

10 the Cloves,

60 Boxes Mustard,

10 Bags Spin Cotton,

10 bales Baiting,

100 the Cotton Twine,

6 Coils Grass Rope,

10 " Hemp "

10 Kigs Madder,

10 Casks Soda,

10 Kigs Alum,

10 " Copperas,

10 Barrels White Fish,

2 Boxes Herring,

4 dozen bottles Tomato Catsup,

4 " " Pepper Sauce,

100 " " Sardines,

1 barrel Almonds,

1 "

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DAVID MATHEWS,
April 26th, 1849

J. A. Baird, No in
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